

Amendments to the Claims:

Claims 1-26 **(Canceled)**

27. **(New)** An electric circuit for use as a radio receiver or as part of a radio receiver, the electric circuit comprising:

amplification means for receiving an analogue input signal;

analogue frequency mixer means for receiving an output of the amplification means, the mixer means comprising a plurality of mixers being switchable into and out of use in order to configure the mixer means to down-convert a wanted component of the amplified input signal to one of at least two intermediate frequency bands, at least one of the mixers being reused for different configurations of the frequency mixer means;

analogue filter means for receiving an output of the frequency mixer means, the filter means being switchable between at least two filter configurations; and

control means coupled to the frequency mixer means and to the filter means and capable of selecting a frequency mixer means operating mode and filter configuration appropriate to the input signal to provide at least two of a low-IF, zero-IF, and superheterodyne architecture.

28. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 27, the frequency mixer comprising four mixers configurable to provide at least two of:

a quadrature mixer for zero-IF use; and

a fully complex mixer for low-IF use; and

a single real mixer for superheterodyne use.

29. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein the filter means comprises a set of interconnected circuit elements, and switches which modify the interconnections between the circuit elements.

30. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein the filter means comprises a set of interconnected circuit elements, and means for providing adjustable bias signals or connections internal to the circuit elements, so as to substantially change their operating point or transfer function of the filter means.

31. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein one of said filter configurations is a low pass configuration for zero-IF use.

32. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein one of said filter configurations is a complex bandpass configuration for low-IF use.

33. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein one of said filter configurations is a real bandpass configuration for superheterodyne use.

34. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein the filter means provides quadrature inputs and quadrature outputs, the filter means being switchable to allow feedback to be passed from the quadrature outputs to opposite quadrature inputs.

35. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein the filter means comprises amplifiers and integrators arranged to simulate a passive filter, the time constants of the integrators being adjustable to adjust the filter means' transfer function.

36. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 35, wherein the integrator is a transconductor capacitor structure having a tuneable bias current.

37. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein the filter means comprises transconductors and capacitors arranged to form active gyrators.

38. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 37, wherein the transconductors are provided with tuneable bias currents, and the capacitors are provided with switches which may be used to switch the capacitors into or out of the filter active gyrators.
39. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein the filter means implements an all-pole lowpass filter.
40. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 39, wherein the filter means is dynamically reconfigurable between the all-pole lowpass filter implementation and the elliptic filter implementation.
41. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein the filter means implements an elliptic filter.
42. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 41, wherein the filter means is dynamically reconfigurable between the all-pole lowpass filter implementation and the elliptic filter implementation.
43. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein the filter means comprises a finite input response filter with adjustable delay sections and weights.
44. **(New)** An electric circuit according to claim 27 and comprising detection means coupled to receive at an input the output of the filter means for extracting modulation information therefrom, the detection means being coupled to the control means so that the control means can switch the detection means between at least two operating modes.

45. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 44, wherein the detection means can be switched between at least a real value and a complex modulus operating mode.

46. (New) An electric circuit according to claim 27, wherein said filter means comprises a plurality of filters which can be switched into and out of use, at least one of the filters being reused in different filter configurations.